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## NUTS TO CRACK.

Will the supporters of the McKinley bill explain why seal skin saques, which are for the rich and prosperous, were reduced 33 per cent., while imitation seal skin saques, the poor man's goods, were advanced 120 per cent., and plush saques advanced 110 per cent.?

## THEN AND NOW.

Where the Rep. If the Democrats found a surplus of \$1,000,000, they leave an empty treasury and a debt of \$1,000,000. If the McKinley bill is passed, the treasury will be full of \$1,000,000, and the debt will be \$1,000,000. The McKinley bill is a fair beginning for the reciprocity treaty, and certainly indicates that a mutual free trade will prove an advantage to our general commerce. This being the case, would it not argue that a more extended range of free trade would prove still better for the promotion of American commerce? We think it does and believe that reciprocity will lead to free trade. If it is good for us to exchange products with Brazil, it is equally good for us to exchange with other countries of South America. Such products as we do not raise in our own country, it is extreme folly to tax, whether or not they come from a country with which we have a treaty of reciprocity.

## A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

Last April our Republican contemporary, the *Enquirer*, under the head of "Partial Free Trade," gave the analysis of a cargo of a ship that left New York for Brazil, trading under the reciprocity treaty. It showed how probably a dozen states contributed towards that cargo of sundry American products, for the people of the Southern Republic, saying, by way of argument: "In return for all of which we import sugar, coffee, tea, molasses and hides." The *Enquirer* then very logically asked: "This is a fair beginning for the reciprocity treaty, and certainly indicates that a mutual free trade will prove an advantage to our general commerce. This being the case, would it not argue that a more extended range of free trade would prove still better for the promotion of American commerce? We think it does and believe that reciprocity will lead to free trade. If it is good for us to exchange products with Brazil, it is equally good for us to exchange with other countries of South America. Such products as we do not raise in our own country, it is extreme folly to tax, whether or not they come from a country with which we have a treaty of reciprocity."

## REPUBLICAN ARGUMENT.

Let a man take the *Enquirer* of July 10th, and look down the second column on the local page until he comes to the head line "Republican Convention," and then read one of Mr. Whitcomb's characteristic speeches. "The speaker was frequently applauded." Applauded for what? Applauded for argument? Applauded for intelligently discussing the questions now before the people? Applauded for clearing up the mysteries of protection? No! Applauded for bombast, for scurrility, for pomposity, in fact applauded for "the democratic speeches."

Then the chairman was called for and he came "amid applause," and then he eloquently said that "when you find a people who don't know their a, b, c's, there you will find Democratic majorities." (Great applause.) Then he said, "The great issue between the two national parties to-day is the tariff question."

I apprehend, however, that the great issue should consist in the business of learning the Democratic party their a, b, c's. Let us see briefly whether the chairman was correct. Iowa once had the habit of giving a Republican majority ranging from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand. Michigan could poll up thirty or forty thousand, Illinois could say, "Just as we told you, here is our usual forty thousand." Nebraska was sure to fall in, and Kansas reached the zenith of her glory when eighty-two thousand Republican majority was heralded to the world. Other states could be mentioned where it was necessary. But do not let us forget Ohio.

Times have changed. The Republicans begin to look upon Iowa with suspicion. Michigan requires patting on the back. Illinois is not near as good and pretty as she used to be. Nebraska has reached the point when it is necessary to fight to hold her, and it requires hundreds of thousands of dollars to hold Ohio to the old party, and Kansas, the State, the population of which has been called as intelligent as any state in the Union, stopped clean over.

Now according to the Provo chairman, the Republicans in the states mentioned don't know as much as they used to know, or that the Democrats are outstripping their opponents in the a, b, c sciences.

The Republicans held a meeting at Pleasant Grove, July 9th, and after music by the band, Mr. Whitcomb was introduced, and the report says: "He amused the audience for some time." So characteristic.

But after all, it is left to GEORGE H. BIRMINGHAM to explain the tariff and such.

At a meeting of the Provo Fifth Ward Republicans, he eloquently told the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats. Said Mr. B: "I had a span of horses; while I was shoeing one of them, it kicked me and knocked me down in the dust." Now listen to the convincing argument. I voluntarily exclaimed, "You're a Democrat." The other horse—the Republican horse realizing that Mr. B. was giving their best protection, raised its foot to be shod, and that proved—"O, I'll be darned if I know what it didn't prove. But, Mr. Editor, such arguments should be applauded. What intellect! What descriptive representations! What a mass of remarkable coincidences! No wonder men are complaining of brain trouble. If the Republicans had a few such men as Judge ZANE (and by the way, Judge ZANE is a Republican and a gentleman), the merits of the questions now agitating the minds of the people would be discussed in an intelligent manner. Argument would take the place of dead issues. Reason would be the prompter, fairness would control, and men would learn by comparative illustrations.

and the only thing the Government could apply to was the public debt. But the portions of the public debt which were falling due and payable were limited, and to get rid of the constantly accumulating surplus it was found necessary to offer a premium for Government bonds. Mr. CLEVELAND thought that the easiest and best way to prevent the annual accumulation of unneeded money in the treasury was to stop taking it from the people. This simple policy would accomplish two good things: It would prevent the constant collection into the Government vaults of large amounts of idle money which it had no good use for, and which served as a temptation to extravagance and speculation, and it would relieve the people of that amount of taxation.

The present HARRISON administration followed that of Mr. CLEVELAND, and recognizing the propriety of getting rid of the surplus in the treasury, and preventing the future accumulation of other such surpluses, it addressed itself heroically to the task. And it has accomplished it—with a success that fills the country with amazement. The surplus which the CLEVELAND administration turned over to its successor is gone. No doubt about that. And this is not all. The HARRISON administration has done its work so effectively that what was an excess of revenues has been changed into a deficit. The treasury is now empty—and all the sweating mathematicians of the treasury department cannot hide the fact. The 4 per cent. bonds, which, more accurately than anything else, gauge the credit of the government, and which have sold as high as 130, have fallen to 118, and it is plain to be seen that there is uneasiness at Washington.

But the whole story is not told yet. Mr. CLEVELAND's plan for preventing the accumulation of an annual surplus in the treasury was to let the money stay in the pockets of the people, and reduce the taxes. But the HARRISON administration has managed to squander the \$60,000,000 inherited from its predecessor and prevent the accumulation of such excesses in the future without reducing the taxes one dollar. It remits nothing to the people. All the talk by Republican organs about reducing taxes \$54,000,000 by cutting down the duties on sugar is deceptive and misleading, for the whole of this sum and more besides, is exacted from the people in the shape of higher duties on and higher prices for other necessities and comforts. The duty on the article of tin-plate alone takes \$15,000,000 from them—one-half of which is the result of the increase; and if the higher prices the people are paying for other similar necessities could be computed for this year they would amount to not less than \$70,000,000, enough to swallow up all the reduced sugar duties and \$16,000,000 besides.

"If Democrats could supercede Liberalism, what a God-send it would be to Utah!"

The above were the sentiments of our esteemed contemporary, the *Enquirer*, in January. Does it endorse them now?

## UTAH FRUIT ORCHARDS.

Pleasant Grove Horticulturalists Com-mended for Their Enterprise.

Pleasant Grove has always been considered the best fruit raising town in Utah county, and the consideration may with equal justice, be extended to the Territory. A correspondent recently visited several of the leading fruit-growers of Pleasant Grove, among them being William Wadley and G. T. Tomlinson.

Mr. Wadley has twenty-five acres of small fruit. To keep this fruit in good condition, five men under the direction of Mr. Wadley, are constantly kept employed. The scarcity of weeds among the trees is an object of comment. All the weeds of the orchard are cut down with the various kinds of fruit, notwithstanding the fact that the ground is literally covered with fruit that was shaken from the trees by last Monday's wind storm. There has been no frost this season, and with the exception of the backwardness of the season everything points to a heavy fruit crop.

In connection with his fruit farm Mr. Wadley has three hundred hives of bees. The stands are conveniently arranged in long rows, which are covered over and shielded from the inclemencies of the weather. Each stand of bees is valued at \$8 and readily commands that price. One man is kept busy attending to the bees.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Wadley settled on the piece of ground he now occupies. Then it was a dry, sage-brush desert. The people of Pleasant Grove laughed at and ridiculed him. He was kindly informed that he would starve to death there. But Mr. Wadley heeded not their jeers and scoffs. He pursued his labors with industry and to-day what was once the sage-brush desert, is one of the most valuable pieces of property in Pleasant Grove.

Mr. Tomlinson has the largest strawberry patch it has ever been our pleasure to see. He has five acres of this delicious fruit and expects to be able to pick 80,000 quarts of berries from the patch this season. Strawberries are only worth ten cents per quart, but the price will probably advance before the end of the week. Three men are employed to keep the vines in good condition and fourteen pickers are employed during the fruit season. The pickers receive a compensation of one cent per quart. They average 130 quarts per day each. Mr. Tomlinson has three acres of grapes which yield two tons to the acre.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Tomlinson purchased this land for \$1.50 per acre, and he would not sell for \$500 per acre. This is one more instance proving that industry and perseverance will always win success.

Many other places are worthy of mention. Those who have not had the pleasure of visiting those mentioned and others, would be amply repaid by spending a day in so doing.—*Irrigation Age*.

## Curious, If True.

On the 8th inst. Dr. James P. Tilson, of Payson, while trying to remove a cartridge from a pistol found in his office, narrowly escaped an accident, as the pistol was discharged while in the hands of the doctor.

On the 9th inst., upon information and belief, David C. Sargent, city marshal, swore out a complaint against Dr. Tilson for wantonly firing off a pistol in the city limits.

The case was tried before justice Wilson on the 11th inst. and was ably conducted by Attorney S. L. Page, resulting in the acquittal of Dr. Tilson. PAYSON, July 11, 1891. COHR.

Young Boyle, who was arrested on suspicion of burning the hay and stable owned by Mr. Wilson, was acquitted in court Friday. The young man was no doubt innocent, and the suspicion that he was the party was carried to an extreme that brought much sympathy to him.

Most of the tramps have disappeared and everybody rejoices.

Parties are complaining about the scarcity of water. I tell them it cannot do all the time to suit everybody.

Kinsey won the foot race. Charley must be making money.

The Fourth passed off in a manner highly gratifying, every feature of the programme being carried out in such a manner that the visitors (and there were hundreds in the city) joined with the home people in declaring the day of intelligent display and undiluted happiness. The procession, the young ladies in appropriate costumes representing the original states; the states and territories represented by young ladies on horseback, with their cavaliers, "Uncle Sam," the calithumpians, the singing, the speaking, the feasting, the dancing for the children, young ladies and gentlemen, and for the old people, the meeting of friends, the bunting, the joke and the laugh, made up a day which will ever be a pleasure to remember.

Politics were discussed more or less, sometimes more. Protection and centralization were the points of debate, and many a sharp but friendly thrust was given and received by the disputants. The poems of Mexico came under the head of protection to the American laborer in a manner not easily explained by the protectionist. Not only the poems, but the poor of other countries were included in the debate. When a tariff is placed upon men, but think about it. If protection is to be a tariff, it would seem that the laborer should be protected; but it seems to be the policy of the protectionist to put man, or the laborer, on the free list. Centralization was discussed, pro and con, and I was informed a number of times that we need a government that will say to the people: "We, the government, have spoken, and don't you forget it!" Then the question was asked if you believe in centralization; do you believe that the wealth of the country should be centralized in the hands of a comparatively speaking, a few men. The answer was invariably, "yes, we do." Think of that once. No wonder that corporations of all kinds are so earnest in the matter of putting a price upon what the people have to sell, not forgetting to put the price upon what they have to sell to the people. Centralization of power, centralization of wealth, means the loss of liberty, then the power and the wealth could and would dictate terms to the people with a vengeance, born of authority.

The Republicans are talking protection to us, of course Thos. Wimmer and Grant Simons, being the last two gentlemen who have considered it their duty to warn the people of the danger.

I have just learned that Thos. Wimmer and A. B. Tomson had such a difference of opinion that a law suit is at this moment under course of procedure.

Frank McHatten buried his little boy Saturday, the victim of diphtheria. The family has the sympathy of the whole city in their hour of affliction.

YET.

PAYSON, July 11, 1891.

## THE RED FLAG.

Socialists Can Carry It In Their Procession.

The Astonishing Decision of the German Supreme Court in the Recent Seizure of Socialist Flags.

BERLIN, July 11.—[Copyright 1891, by New York Associated Press.]—The papers of this city overflow with accounts of the popular triumph of the Emperor William in London. Semi-official papers adopt a guarded tone, and avoid all reference to the alliance with England, as an accomplished fact. These papers simply reach the Emperor's speech at Guildhall.

The *North German Gazette* remarks that the Emperor's utterances coincide completely with the views of the industrious and energetic people of Great Britain, who favor the maintenance of peace. Independent papers criticize the Emperor's reception as emphasizing friendly sentiments with England toward Germany, and toward the Emperor, as a relative of the royal family, without being a popular endorsement of Lord Salisbury's policy. *Freisinnige Zeitung* holds that the general character of the celebrations in honor of the Emperor, and especially those of the court and government, accordingly must be taken as an open declaration of England's adhesion to the *Triple bond*. Articles in the Russian and French press, illustrating the intensity of the irritation felt in Russia and France toward England, are largely quoted.

A startling report, which caused considerable talk in diplomatic circles, have recently been circulated to the effect that M. Ribot, the French minister of Foreign Affairs, approached the Russian government on the subject of coalition against England, offering to co-operate with Russia in the seizure of Constantinople, and the formation of a new Turkish state in Asia, embracing Egypt, under Franco-Russian protection, apart from the question of the probability of its truth. The report has a value as indicating the tendency of Lord Salisbury's *Dribbled* policy. Nobody believes the French and Russian governments will accept Lord Salisbury's verbal assurance of friendliness in the face of England's practical adhesion to their enemies. The game of diplomacy against England's retention of Egypt has already been reopened. According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the Sultan, acting under the promptings of the French and Russian ministers, recently held a council at which it was proposed the Porte should call a conference of European powers to consider the question of evacuating Egypt. A telegram received here from Constantinople with reference to diplomatic movements hostile to England, state that the Porte has in the initiative of the movement against the English occupation of Egypt.

Internal feuds among the socialists are increasing in intensity, and meetings held the past week mark and state in open and declared rupture between the young and old factions party.

According to a decision recently rendered by the supreme court, the socialists are as much entitled to the privileges of displaying a red flag in the

on Monday to complete the arrangements of burning the hay and stable owned by Mr. Wilson, was acquitted in court Friday. The young man was no doubt innocent, and the suspicion that he was the party was carried to an extreme that brought much sympathy to him.

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## DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Railway Tracks Being Destroyed by the Ravages of the Fiend.

St. IGNACE, Mich., July 11.—One of the most destructive forest fires which ever swept the Northern peninsula is raging between Marquette and this city, along the line of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. For 100 miles nothing can be seen but a mass of lurid flames and dense smoke. Large crowds of men are stationed along the railway tracks fighting the fire, but the flames are gaining headway. It is feared the track will be destroyed between Newberry and Seney Bridges, across Small Creek. There are now several bridges burning, and trains are compelled to almost exhaust the flames. Telegraph poles have been burned and the wires are rendered useless. Some of the small villages along the railroad track are in danger of being wiped out. The inhabitants have been fighting the fire for the past few days, and are now almost exhausted and have applied to the railroad officials for aid. It is feared seven loggers along the banks of Tahquamenon and Fox rivers have lost their lives.

SAULT ST. MARIE, July 11.—Reports received here late to-night state that heavy showers have checked to a great extent the forest fires which have been raging the past few days in this section.

## A Shipwrecked Crew's Hardships.

PHILADELPHIA, Maine, July 11.—Captain Joseph Perry, of the bark *Hustler*, has just arrived here from a long sea voyage. The *Hustler* was launched in Bath last November, and sailed for Seattle, with a cargo of iron pipe. While going around the Horn bad weather was encountered, and the vessel was wrecked on a sunken rock in Na san Bay, forty miles west of Decelt Island. The crew left in boats, and rowed to an island ninety miles distant, on which there was a missionary station. They stayed there twenty-five days, and then went to Southampton, England, and from there returned home.

## The Unknown Man Identified.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 11.—The body of the unknown man who committed suicide here yesterday has been identified as that of Alonzo Dibble, a wealthy farmer living near Cannon Falls, Minn. The identification was made by a neighbor of his who came here to take charge of the remains. Dibble was insane over the loss of his wife and had been missing from his home since June 29.

## Sentenced for Shooting Her Husband.

WEISBADEN, July 11.—Mrs. O'Neill, who shot and dangerously wounded her husband in May last, was to-day sentenced to four months imprisonment. The couple had not lived together for four years and had been one day that her husband had installed another woman in his home, she called him out and shot him.

## Cowboys Arrested.

CALDWELL, Kas., July 11.—Capt. Hill, U. S. A., with Company A of infantry, established his headquarters at Pond Creek, L. T., and is carrying out to the letter the orders to expel all occupants of the Cherokee strips. To-day numerous cowboys were arrested and sent to Guthrie.

## Jeff Davis Bequeathed to Richmond.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *World* to-morrow will say: "Mrs. Jefferson Davis has addressed a letter to the veterans and people of the Southern states saying, after much anxious thought she has finally decided to give to Richmond, Va., the care of her husband's immortal body."

## A Sad Affair.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—While crossing a railroad bridge near Somerset, Larkin Jones and wife were surprised by a passenger train. The man jumped 150 feet down into the creek and was fatally injured. His wife was killed by the train.

## Killed by a Falling Elevator.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A special from Columbus, Ind., says James Bronson was instantly killed and three fatally injured to-night by the falling of an elevator in which they were riding.

## A Chicago House Falls Down.

CHICAGO, July 11.—By the falling of the wall of the building being erected on Adams and Dearborn streets this evening, three workmen were fatally injured and a number of others painfully hurt.

## Choked His Victim to Death.

OMAHA, July 11.—A negro, supposed to be named Frank Price, choked to death Mrs. Fanny Tate, also colored, after criminally assaulting her. The murderer has not yet been captured.

## Chopped to Death by Stepdughters.

LITTLE ROCK, July 11.—Near Duncan, I. T., an Indian named Nueito, was chopped to death with an ax by his stepdaughters yesterday.

## Destroyed by Lightning.

VIENNA, July 11.—During the storm of day eighteen, farmhouses at New Lengbach were destroyed by lightning.

were six to seven thousand regulars in line, and about 16,000 volunteers, all under the command of the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army.

At 4 o'clock the emperor and party arrived, and the artillery thundered out a salute while the German imperial standard was run up on the flagstaff at the reviewing stand, instead of the British standard. The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and staff, in brilliant uniforms, was followed by an escort of life guards. As the Emperor and party drew rein and saluted, they were received by the Duke of Cambridge and staff, while a royal salute was fired by the artillery. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a field marshal. After the salute, they inspected the troops, the Emperor seeming favorably impressed.

After the inspection, the troops passed the reviewing stand, the march lasting an hour and a half. The commanding officers of several corps were personally complimented by the Emperor on the appearance of their troops. After all the troops marched past, they again reformed, presented arms, and another royal salute was fired, and the review ended.

The Emperor then started for the Crystal Palace, where he is to witness the parade of the Volunteer fire department, followed in the evening by a grand display of fire works.

## Split in the Alliance Party.

FOUR WORTH, July 11.—The principle feature of the State Alliance convention this morning was the speech of U. S. Hall, president, of Missouri. He charges that McClure has sold out for a money consideration to protectionists, and in furtherance of that bargain the third party move was inaugurated in the south to divert the Democratic vote. He said that it was no disgrace for such a dishonest man as McClure to get into the Alliance, but it would become a disgrace if he was not turned out. President Hall was loudly applauded. It is believed the outcome of the convention will be a split of the State Alliance, one faction representing the third party, and the other the Democratic wing.

St. LOUIS, July 11.—A special from Topeka, Kan., says: Alliance leaders in Kansas are greatly chagrined at the action of certain leaders of the Southern Alliance, in calling the Ft. Worth convention to resolve against the sub-treasury idea, claiming it is a scheme of the southern Democrats to break up the alliance, and that prominent Democratic Congressmen are at the bottom of the scheme. They fear this is the beginning of a movement to disrupt the Kansas organization. There were thousands of Republicans who affiliated with the People's party last fall who will follow the course of the southerners, and go back to the old party.

FOUR WORTH, Tex., July 11.—This afternoon resolutions were adopted denouncing the sub-treasury and land loan schemes and governmental ownership of railroads, as a violation of the first principles of good government, as parental in their character, as centralizing in their tendencies, and if enacted into law would create a board of office-holders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the people. The resolutions demand that those men who are not farmers be removed from the National and State offices of order. They appeal to all honest members of the alliance throughout the United States to unite in putting down this common enemy.

## Nicola Yires Back at Colonel McClure.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Nicola is out with a reply to the latest communication from Col. McClure. He says he will not allow McClure to retreat in a cloud of vituperation and reiterates his previous assertion as to McClure's mis-statements, and goes over the ground again to prove his position. He quotes a dispatch from B. C. Cook, which would create the Illinois delegation at the Baltimore convention, and who says Nicola's statement that Lincoln was in favor of Hamlin is correct. Cook further says he went to see Lincoln personally after the receipt of the note which Nicola has quoted in his previous statement. After the interview with him, Cook was positive that Hannibal Hamlin was Lincoln's favorite, and says the fact is further proven by the action of the entire Illinois delegation, which was a unit for Hamlin. Nicola goes on to say that if McClure received Lincoln's instruction to vote for Johnson, he betrayed them when he went back to Baltimore, and as a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, cast a vote for Hannibal Hamlin.

## Claus Speekles in Germany.

BERLIN, July 11.—Mr. Claus Speckles, of San Francisco, and Mr. William Sellman, the prominent banker, are sojourning at Marien Bad, and Mrs. Pi rrepoint Morgan is at Munich.

## He Gobbled More Than His Share.

OMAHA, July 11.—Richards & Co., building contractors, have filed their application for the appointment of a receiver. The company's affairs are in bad shape. The amount involved is believed to be about \$50,000. The petition alleges that the partnership was equal between Messrs. Richards and Leveille, but that the latter has misappropriated the funds, taking more than his share to pay his personal debts.

## He Wants Protection.

LONDON, July 11.—The Home correspondent of the London edition of the *New York Herald*, telegraphs his paper that it is rumored the local authorities of Canton, a city in Szechuan, have violated the U. S. Consulate there, and that the Consul has asked the officials at Washington for a permit to close his office and place the archives under the protection of the German flag.

## Investigating Indian Abuses.

CHICAGO, July 11.—General Miles has sent Captain Huggins, one of his aides, to the Indian agencies along the Upper Missouri river, with the object, it is said, of inquiring into the abuses alleged to exist in the treatment by Indian agents of their charges.

## Played Alive.

ANCONA, Texas, July 11.—A dissolute man who made indecent proposals to the wife of a respectable citizen of this town yesterday, was caught to-day, striped to the skin, and a blacksnake whip applied so vigorously that the man will die.

Because of the sympathy accorded a negro, the slayer of J. S. Love, on Monday, by two colored brethren, all the negroes have been warned by the white citizens to leave the town in ten days, under a severe penalty.

# EVERY MORNING

—AT—

## PROVO, UTAH.

It is Democratic in politics, and will use its best endeavors in an

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For the success of the Democratic party and Democratic principles in Utah county and Utah generally, believing that the triumph of this party and its principles is for

## The Best Interests of the Territory

And the Nation at large. While irrevocably Democratic in principles, and ever ardent in support of the same, it will yet be ever fair and impartial in its dealings with everybody.

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